LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1846.

see for a nonnear inagene what would be the mean that the content of the other. The states are seen to train by an are the content of the con

Pathlished weekly, at Two Isalans and Fifty Crafts of us who may be husbands, or parents, let us far amount in againe what would be the anguish of our souls if we were compelled to stand by and see the cowhide apphied to the child of our body. Who, oh! who that has the feelings of a man, could look upon such a sight. Were it your ease, dear reader, overruled, as is the noor slave, by

to alter, or abolish it."

The law of G of also forbids the invasion this right. The sixth commandment but that injury should be offered to the rison of man. A rule of interpretation, as recognized the constant of the cons chooses—of his right to personal owner-ship—of his right to personal security—of his right to acquire, hold and disburse pro-perty. It is a complication of sins; and it perty. It is a complication of surs, and was in view of the privation of these many rights, that Wesley styled it, "the sum of

LIENTROTON, RENTUCIEX, WEDNESDAY

John Strategy of the control of the condex course of the

tion, not in talent—the Rey. A. Bullard, of this city. As the vindetive and unchristian assailant of freedom of thought and conscience, he has more than once made himself conspicions; and last Sabbath, as we are assured by a gentleman who was present, he took occasion not only to denounce theatrical entertainments in general, but to yent his spleen upon the St. Loins theatre theatreal entertainments in general, but to vent his spleen upon the St. Louis theatre in particular—moved to it, we presume, by the extraordinary attraction of its present performances—performances which, probably, are misleading his flock, by teaching them that purity and christian peace may be inculcated out of his holy circle. We say it boldly—and thousands will join us in the assertion—that the heart has been more worthily and truly moved—the mind more profitably chiliphened, by the past week's theatrical attendance than has resulted from the Rev. A. Bullard's whole career of miscalled claristian instruction. We say, moreover, that in his canning reference to the loss of life at the burning of the Richmond theatre, and his emphatically urged argument, that if the present St. Louis theatre were burned down, another would not be built for years, he is an insidnous tempter to mischief; and linally, for his wholesale, insults to actors and actresses—better christians, as, in their knonest pursuit of a harmless calling, they are essentially more useful citizens than himself—we pronounce him to be gross and unmantly.

We have been earch at traction of its present such starage appearances of vertices and those places are cast that it is safest to decapitate it before it is sold to the doctor? Are customers "put out of the way" at \$300 a piece, and the head ent off to avoid the recognition of the bady. We reference to the loss of life at the burning of the Richmond theatre, and his emphatically urged argument, that if the present St. Louis theatre were burned down, another would not be built for years, he is an insiduous tempter to mischief; and himally, for his wholesale, insults to actors and actresses—better christians, as, in their knonest pursuit of a harmless calling, they are essentially more useful citizens than himself—we pronounce him to be gross and unmantly.

We have been careful to understand from our informant exactly what Mr. Bullard said, and what we write we write apon dure the various province of

Perhaps the further testimony of this subject. He says, Maxwell opt him—and it explains the meaning of Maxwell's former question, whether winess could him—and it explains the meaning of Maxwell's former question, whether winess conditions to the Maxwell intended to ent off the head, but his heart failed him, and that he could have had \$300 for doing that! Or as it is more fully reported in a morning paper, wishe was not yet ready; he had been to enlightenment and humanuty of the age, are marked as "learning nothing and forgetting nothing," stands foremost—in self-assimption, not in telent—the Rev. A. Bullard, of this city. As the vandiettive and unchristian

Declare gradered far the words of M. Holgar was exercely a mor who joined in the studied gring who find our activation, and the studied grader of the studied of the studie

the same frame another first man, Mr. Mucl, who in size and manner is almost directly opposite—he is as much under the usual size as O'Connell is beyond it. He is a small, pollid, anxious, nervous looking person, exceedingly plain and off-hand in manner, and like O'Connell, not particular in dress.

His style of Speaking is in hold contrast with that of O'Connell, for whist the latter

before the same clase. No when he with command formation are the little depth of the same clase, that Weeky apid in, whe same of adjust, that weeks a same of the same clase and the band more than the recognition of the same clase and the band more depth of the same clase and the band more depth of the same clase and the band more depth of the band for a secretar display. The same clase and the band more depth of the band for a secretar display of the same clase and the band more depth of the band more depth of the band for a secretar display of the same clase and the band more depth of the band for a secretar display of the band for a secretar display of the same clase and the band more depth of the band for a secretar display of the band for the band for a secretar display of the band for the band for a secretar display of the band for the band for a secretar display of the band for the band fo

If the 10 millions proposed for prosecuting the titleds, requiring but little skill, such as cornitive destruction were appropriated to this Societies, it would shed light and sakation over that whole non and over other lands. He had more hopes securing the rights of a people and the blessings are by the diffusion of intelligence than by the str of guns and swords.

among your numerous politicians.
You would find this division of labor world directly lead to great eagerness for knowledge, eleverness in the use of tools, and turns kes, and inventions in astrongmy, also a great encouragement of railroads.

the Law, which consigned tim for a time to prison, may have subdued him, or he may see some motive for remaining quier or his health may not be altogether as it was—bit certain it is he seems destitute of energy, and looks to tue like a man who had bruken down in a race, and though surrounded by his bockers, and called on to make still, for their sake, some show of power, he seems to incline to silence and lisilessness, and would rather be let alone than urged on to further effort.

In face he hears a very strong resembleme to Dr. Dancan, a member of Congress from Ohio, who has at times made some noise in Washington, and I should say that when O'Conmil was of the Doctor was formed for the resemble O'Connell when he reaches his age (now about seventy) time will tell.

As this sketch of the great a Irish Agitator' is rather brief, I can slived to the same frame another Irishman, Mr. Shiel, who in size and manner is almost directly on.

He then hed up to the assience the "Vermillion Reply." the royal educt, a vermillion parchient about 8 feet long and 2 broad, engraved in Chinese characters of gold, which produced deep sensation in the immense andience.

Shame on those hypocritical Christians, he said, who shut up their gates against the Gospel. Shame sho to those indolent ones who, when the walls of Jerceho are fallen down fit, refuse to enter and take possession in the name of Jehovah, the God of benevolence.

The grand characteristic of the truth we reach is, the it is entired to the state of the sta prosession in the name of Jehovah, the God of benevolence.

The grand characteristic of the truth we teach is,
that it is adapted to the wants of every land. He
hardly knew how to speak of denominations, it was
so much more natural to speak of them under the
name of Chritians. Did he not hope to meet them all
as bretbren! Did he not hope to meet them all
that world, where all are one in Chitat! He had
tried to be a sectarion, i.e. he had tried to build up
finces; both by lad always fround when one had
spent a summer in building fences, there was no
haivest, and starvation in winter was the consequence. He believed the bruth was what was exhibited in this Society.

He said he had fell that the Society yet wanted
one thing, for the accomplishment of his benevolent
designs, and that was, if he might be allowed to
suggest it, to make the American Messenger's daily
penny paper.—When he saw the looys crowding all
the avenues from the city with their papers, he devoortly wished there might be one whose Christian
influence might be carned daily throughout the city
and the nation.

Stavery in the District.

We give an extract from a conclasive argument
in, the Stamlard: no doubt from the pen of S. P.

# LEXINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

The laboring man! How many appeals are made to him! How is he flattered, canoled, used!! There is no escaping the law of right. If the tahoring man acts honestly, and has a proper self-respect, none will dure treat him as an ignorant tool—a muchine, to be moved backward or forward, as any lordly director shall will. If he acts dishonestly, and sacrificea his self-respect, he becomes that tool, and is a mere machine.

When, therefore, laboring men rnn at the heels shout hurra for them at the top of their voices, they are ignoble slaves; and they are more the less up-noble, because they neither see, nor feel the chains which bind them. They do not act thus in any good cause. Their leaders do not call upon them to act thus in any such cause. For education, which concerns them and their children's children for religion all investors to the creent and the —for religion, all important to the present and the inture—for the education of labor itself, so essential to freedom—these demagogues do not gather them together to consult or take counsel, nor do

Whose fault, then, is it that so little is done for the laboring classes! We will tell them ;—it is That great men and little men abuse their confidence,—that they excite their passions have the honor of directing, and rising by it, so as to be noted at home, and known abroad, we know very well. These cunning knaves, and so-cial plunderers upon humanity, are mapped out in all history, and we care not how much they are scored with bitter and burning curses, for they merit them all. But you, laboring men, in allow ng yourselves to be so duped, in making you backs bridges that demagogues may walk over and up; or in converting your bodies into common stalking horses, that a low and corrupt ambition, booted and spurred, may ride yon-for all this, You are to blame. Do you think! If so, these denta gogues could not abuse your confidence. Do you act upon your honest convictions? If you did, they would never infinme your passions, until they made you do as they might wish. Are you men espect, conscious of your own worth and Were this the case, they would not dare attempt to pollute you by their moral treason.

Let any laboring man examine history, and ask, whence have come the wars that have deluged the world in blood! And he will have to answer one cause, to advance selfish politicians; and the patriotism of the people has been worked upon, and fired up, and their energies tasked, and their alor put to every trial, for this single object ests, in national or state affairs! To put a few men in, or keep a few men from going out of, of-fice. This is the cold, damningly selfish object of nearly all our turmoil and strife. If there be dan ger of certam individuals being defeated, and a what it might of blood or treasure, if they could ower would be crushed, it would stop it by rebel-on, or any thing clse, if death and desolation folowed in their track. And who would be their instruments in all this? You, laboring men; you, who have the most to auffer; you, who do all the hard work; you, you, and none but you! Now, are you content to soil your own hearts, and degrade your own manly natures, by thus slaving our powers to such taskmasters! Will you obe who treat you as hirelings; become their poor, so niserable lists which awaits you.
There is no difficulty, whether you be educated

about men and measures. A few rules, honestly followed, will ever keep all in an honest track.

1. Think independently, and have principles learly fix d in your own mind.

This rule, if observed, will keep you free from mere impulse or headlong passion. It will not lessen you earnestness; but it will put your enthuent you hearing any appeal or argument; but it will enable you to weigh the merits of both, by the calm light of truth as you see it. It will not deter you from supporting any man; but it will keep you ever from being any man's tool. 2. Examine measures in reference to the real

good they promise to accomplish.

overnor; whether this or that policy shall be cared out, may be, often is, really important;—when us important, let your calm judgment direct you. But in ordinary elections, in the every-day affairs of life, there is, as politicians now act, very little to excite the public heart. When men approach yaw, then, with words of dattery and fair promises, asking for your vote, see what they propose. There is enough to be done. You know that, Education-freedom, in its full devate man, by multiplying his opportunities for these are the great things. Is your cauthem? If so, to what extent and in what He may say, as all candidates say, he is for labor, for the laboring man. How? If merely to put him in office, we would not give a fig for they mean, and will do, about the measures you hold most vital, and thus teach them to respect

you, hy showing that you respect youracless.

3. Look well to the character of the men who

The noisy blusterer and violent partizan, ara those who succeed best now-a-days, we fear.-Many a farmer and mechanic vote for nren to whom they would not trust their private business.

And why! Hecause, the answer is, he is so truo a Whig or Democrat, as the case may be. Do you not see, by pursuing this course, that you give schority and power to a class of men who would feeling? And, do you not know that they exert this power and authority, to spread and deepen party excitement? They are common gull traps. When society boils over, they are thrown on top with the scum; and they labor to keep that scum forever on the surface. Now, if you would have wholesome laws, a wholesome public policy, and stability, as well as growth, you would get rid of all these demagogues, and vote for no man to atend to public duties whom you would not trust with your private affairs, and welcome to your own fire sides. Do this, and great public inserests will not be sported with as they now are, nr subjects of vital moment neglected in the most

we regard as sound rules, and if our la-These we regard as sound runes, and if our laboring men, if our nechanics, and farmers, wen to act upon them, we should have no pro-slavery despotism in law, or in society. How could legislators dare palliate or uphold, under these errcumstances, a system which makes labor a badge of dishonor, which holds him in contempt, who, by an honorable toil seeks to make an hon est living, which stamps all manual effort as ser-sile drudgery, and all daily, habitual work, as de-

it through its false and tyrannical edicts; and you, day laborers, and laboring men of nll classes,

The Capture and the Captive.

We subjoin the following particulars of the capture of Gen. Veja by Capt. May. It will be seen that the Mexican General, who is now in New Orleans, is a prisoner of war, in the truo sense of the term, and deserves to be respected as a bravour of the term, and the true of the term of the term

the term, and deserves to be respected us a consider of the term, and deserves to be respected us a consider and a gallant gentleman.

The battle commenced by heavy cannonading on both sides. Gen, Taylor, in passing his lines accosted Capt. May, of the 2d dragoons, and told him costed Capt. May, of the 2d dragoons, and told him and preserve peace.

3d. That the particular measure proposed will —"Your regiment has never done anything yet—you must take that battery." He made no reply, but turned to his men and said: "We must take that battery—follow!" He made a charge with three companies—at least with the remainder of three companies—supported by the 5th and 8th regiments of infantry.

3d. That the particular measure proposed will effect this object.

According to our poor notion, Sir R. Peel has full-did to prove, what is essential to make out any one, or all of these positions,—namely, that there has been an increase of crime in Ireland. The returns slow that there has not been. Very true, there have an increase of threating better.

The Governor of South Carolina has commuted the punishment of the slave Harney, who was condemned to be hang last Friday for murder, to four months solitary confinement, twenty-five lastices each month, and perpetual banishment from the State. This "perpetual banishment" means that the ballons, murderer as he is upon another

The New York Express of Saturday week eays:
We heard that a highly respectable foreign merchant residing in this city, and mavigating several vessels laying in Vera Cruz, has just returned from Washington, from an unsuccessful application to our Government, for permission for these vessels to load on American account, to come from Vera Cruz to this city. This request has been peromptorily refused, from which it may be inferred that a most rigid blockade has been ordered, and is to be maintained.

In England as in Ireland. But there is another view, it seems to us, which In But there is another view, it seems to us, which In But there is another view, it seems to us, which But there is another view, it seems to us, which In But there is another view, it seems to us, which In But there is another view in the proper of a doubt. Sir R. Peel admits the uppend of a doubt. Sir R. Peel admits the uppend of a doubt. Sir R. Peel admits the uppend of a doubt. Sir R. Peel admits the uppend of a doubt. Sir R. Peel admits the uppend of a doubt. Sir R. Peel admits

attended by Gen. Debluys, and Mr. Pricur, Col-santry, admitted to be oppræssed, and by the most lector of the Port, hoth gentlemen acting as interpreters for the occasion. The most courteous cidities were exchanged, among with General bings! This conduct cannot be justified before baines renewed his wish of having Gen. Vega and any court of humanity. Head lugic may defend

m; information of our national strength and spir-it, will make him a proper person on his return to Mexico, to represent the folly of warring upon us,

The Fortheatton Hill. and the advantages of a permanent and hur

Peace.

Volunteers.

The following is the enrolment of troops ordered by the Executive in the several States, and mustering eighty-six regiments and a half. At the average of tive hundred men in a regiment, this will give you the number of 43,250. If the com-

your the any mousand	men ordere	a by Con
ENRO	LMENT.	
New timpshire -2	Indiana · ·	
M nehusetts 3	Kentucky .	
Mr. ne	Olno	
Vermont	Michigua.	
'omiec cul u	W scoutur	
.t . Island t	town	
New York -	Is lee idn .	
New Jersey 2	Longesona	
Pennsylvania	Texas	
Maryland · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	To unessure	
16 aware · · · · · I	Dostriet of C	o.umbus
V rg ma 5	AMBUILOUGIC	OTGHI DITT.
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Son is Carolina 2	500	neg moon
County a	DOWN	men each
A a sama · · · 3	All Cours	
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M.sa.sappi · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	200	tınlı regim
Arkansas · · · · 2	40.0.0	
M ssouri 2	43,250	

during the pust winter. They spoke and boarded Fr. 1,261 vessels; they relieved and assisted 80 other vessels, and sailed an aggregate distance of 26,354 miles. The Union states, that on Saturday the 16th, the following cutters were ordered to repair For Fo McLane, and Legare; Schooners Ewing, Woodbury, Morris, and Forward-with an aggregate force of two hundred and fifty men and thirtyfive guns, of from thirty-two to twelve pound cal-We have no doubt that these ve of very great service in the war with Mexico, by reason of their light draft of water.

Yellow Fever and Familie at the Cape de Verdes. The Pauline, at Boston, brings intelligence that The Pauline, at Boston, lorings invalidance the yellow fever, introduced into Bona Vista by the British war-steamer U-Eelair in August last, has swett off one-eighth of the population, and is still swett off one-eighth of the population, and is still of the foregoing appropriations at any time after the passage of this act. superadded to the horrors of the pestilence, wherehy many have perished. The inhabitants of Gambia contributed a supply of corn, which the Paulina conveyed 500 miles to the starving population of Bona Vista, affording temporary relief. Their condition appoals urgently to the charity of the henevo-

nt.
The Herald says:
"Wa learn that the Pauline touched at Bravista
"Wa learn that the Pauline touched at Bravista
"the 18th of March, and the yellow fever was then "Wa learn that the Pauline touched at Bravista on the 18th of March, and the yellow fever was then still an bad as ever, having been on the Island five months. From accounts from shore, thera have been uearly five hundred deaths, and all the principal merchants, or people that could, had left the island.—Three vessels have been sent from Gambia, with supplies for tha poor.

The P. 16th Gosea on the 25th April. The small pox was then making dreadful have among than regrees. About two hundred had died in shout twenty days, and the hospital was acerdy full. The Island is about one mile long, agd contains nearly 7,000 inhabitants.

The requisition upon this State was met, before 12 o'clock on Monday 25th. Thirteen companies of Infantry and nina of Cavalry have volunteered.

The U.S. ship of the line Columbus, Com BTDLE, and the U.S. ship of war Vincennes Capt. PAULDING, were at the Bocca Tigris, Chi

day laborers, and laboring men of all classes, stand still, transfixed, as if you could not help yourselves, or as if these glaring wrongs were right—stand still, when a united word and a united word and a united word and united blow, constitutionally apoken and given, would rend this heartless tyranny into atoms. I'p. men of Kentucky, and be yourselves! Up, freemen, and speak and act! It is thus only that you can observe the industry of the English government rather because she is wronged by English government rather because she is a wronged by English government rather because she is a wronged by English government rather because she is a wronged by English government rather because she is a wronged by English government rather because she is a wronged by English government rather because she is a wronged by English government rather because she is a wronged by English government rather because she is a wronged by English government rather because she is a wronged by English government rather because she is a wronged by English government rather because she is a wronged by English government rather because she is a wronged by English government rather because she is a wronged by English government rather because she is a wronged by English government rather because she is a wronged by English government rather because she is a wronged by English government rather because she is a wronged by English government rather because she was a wronged by English government rather because she was a wronged by English government when the wronger was a wronged by English government when the wronger was a wronged by English government when the wronger was a wronged by English government when the wronger was a wronged by English government when the wronger was a wronged by English government when the wronger was a wrong and speak and act! It is thus only that you can erament rather, because it has never done Ireland

Bill caps the climax of that injustice!

We have read Sir R. Peel's speech with some

companies—supported by the 5th and 8th regiments of infantry.

They cleared the hieast-work, rode over the battery, wheeled and came through the enemy's line, whilst the fire of the infantry was so deadly in its effect as to carry all before it. Captain May made a cut at an officer as he charged through—on his return he found him standing between cannon wheels, fighting like a hero. He ordeted him to surrender. He asked if he was an officer!—Capt. May answered him in the affirmative, when he presented his sword, remarking "Yuu receive General Veja a prisoner of war."

So we Go. No we Go.

The Governor of South Carolina has commuted land! Why, there is not a paper which reaches he is to be thrust, nurderer as he is, upon another slave State for life!

No Trade with Mexico.

He is to be thrust, nurderer as he is, upon another slave State for life!

No Trade with Mexico.

He is to be thrust, nurdered as he is, upon another plea in the one case, it is as good in the other, and there is as much necessity for a Curfew Bill in England as in Ireland.

are to blame, if they might do this "enorme Remainment.

Interesting Ceremontes—Pytsonera of War.

Gen. Roulus de la Vega, his two Aids, and Lieut.
Col. Martinex, were presented on the 18th, hy particular invitation, to Major General Gaines. The lieutar invitation, to Major General Gaines. The ceremonies were conducted in the ladies' splendid do more good, in a very short space of time, than the drawing room of the St. Charles Hotel. Gov. Johnson, and suite, May. Gen. Lewis, and suite, and do." Consent! In the nume of common sense, other gentlemen in full uniform were present, ma-sking a most splendid appearance. Gen. Vega was strain, and Inra round upon a down-trodden pea-

teames renewed has wish of having tien. Vega and his friends form part of his family while in the city. The accomplished lady of Gen. Gaines introduced a large number of ladies to the Mexican General, who seemed much pleased with this part of tiev to compass the canse of Irish evils, would strike at that cause at once, and boldly. He would not waste his power, or fritter his means, in extermination. Gen. Vega, says the Tropic, is a man of medium not waste inspower, or truct his means, in excepting the left, about 40 years of arc, of a bronzed complexion, has very dark hair, and wears small whise leaves and mustachies. His manners are those of an exceptible of without manners. necomplished gentlemen. He has evidently seen orrected a sible of several received a sible of the world, and appears to be a shrewd observer of men and thiegs. We have no doubt his server of men and thiegs. We have no doubt his presence here, and his consequent facilities of gain-

The Forthieation Bill

The items of the bill making appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the year ending 30th of June, 1847, as it finally passed

Fear river, North Carol on Fear river, North Carol on servation of the site of Fort Monlitre, stom harbort, South Carolina to Drunken Dick shoal, Unarlesson har-onth Carolina t Sunspier, Charlesion harbor, South Caro-

For Fort Langston, Grand Terre Island, Barra-laria Luy, Loa sum. For fort fications on the Florida reef, (amendment of Somite)

Naval.

There are now at the Norfolk Navy Yard the

following vessels of war: laurching; 74 Delawars, onthe slocks, nearly ready for laurching; 74 Delawars, in Ordinary; frigate Constellation, do.; aloops-of war, Vandalta, Fairfield, and St. Louis, do.; steamer Water Witch and schooner Oukabye, do.; frigate Brandwine, aloop Decatur, and brig Truxton, repairing; ship Pennaylyania (120 guns) and steamer Engineer in commission. New York, 74, on the stocks, unfinished. Frigate 8t. Lawrence, on the stocks, nearly ready for launching; 74 Delaware, in Ordinary; frigate Constellation, do.; sloops-of-war, Vandalfa, Pair-

The Portsmouth New Era says:

The Portamouth New Era says:

Workmen are busily engaged in preparing for sea the frigate Bramlywine, sloop Decatur, and brig Truxton. The former schooner is in dock, undergoing thorough repairs, and being newly coppered; the latter was expected to be ready for sea this week, but we understand that on examination much rotten wood is found in her which must be removed. She will be sent to sea without delay. There are about six hundred and fifty mechanics and laborers employed in the yard.

sile drudgery, and all daily, habitual work, as de-basing and mean? All this is done now. Legis-lators make it so by law. Society struggled to fix

There are three companies of infantry more than is na, Fen. 27. The former was to leave in a few required, and one of cavalry in addition wanted, to meet the exact call of the requisition

There are three companies of infantry more than is na, Fen. 27. The former was to leave in a few required, and one of cavalry in addition wanted, to meet the exact call of the requisition

through with conference labors; but it did not escape the

adding a note embodying the resolutions of the John, but wherever he was, he was certain he Members from South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, declared this tenth section to be an inconsistency in the discipline; while others what his friend had done and suffered; he thinks it

a debate is given:

Mr. Early of Va. took the floor and replied to the who had, yesterday, maintained that the outerence was pledged to make no change in this cipline on that subject. He said the Conference as not really bound by any previous acts or alges, but that they were considered by many as ing under more obligation on this aways.

strife.

Mr. Winans, of Miss, said that he was very sorry that the debate had occurred. He believed, most deliberately, that it was an evil hour in which the "tenth section" was introduced into the Discipline. The M. E. Church had travelled out of its way to miroduce it. It had produced evil, and only evil; yet circumstances rendered it inexpedient to repeal it. It is obsolete—inoperative, hence, to a great estwin harmless; consequently, not important to repeal it, as such repeal might being more than the other set debates of height.

indigitation of the States, and the class of lower periods of the States, and the class of the States, and the States of the Sta

A policy like this is doomed. It carries within tistly, we repeat, the seeds of destruction. And policy like this is doomed. It carries within tistly, we repeat, the seeds of destruction. And policial prelates, and jesuistical Bishops, may cry "hush," and "keep quiet," until their throats are horse for Moral to burrecks. Seed of the seeds of destruction. And policial prelates, and jesuistical Bishops, may cry "hush," and "keep quiet," until their throats are horse for Moral Moral Comman. 3, 3000 and "keep quiet," until their throats are horse of Fort St. Plu p. Misses/pp river. 30,000 as of Fort St. Plu p. Misses

We hope our readers have not furgotten Juniper Hedgehog. We gave last week part of his letter to Elihu Burritt, blacksmith. Wa have now

Juniper was not sure where the letter would find would be upon a bed of laurels; though the Cab affirmed, if it were stricken out, or explained, it terrible work; that a man must need have a bold would create difficulty all along the borders, in Virginia, North Carolina, East Tennessee, Ken-tucky, and Missouri. The following synopsis of a full private is, he cannot say] and got his belly

as though it was no more than a pumpkin. When sums are firing, and the blood is up, a private thinks nothing of such work, going at it as though the were an engine of brass, made to slinot and stab. Hut to think of it when it is over, is not pleasant. Mr. Pitts of Tennessee said he had no fears of a adoption of any injustious measure by the Contents on this subject. No agritation on it, was a first high ground to be taken.

Hutto think of it when it is over, is not pleasant. The field of glory must go night to make a man heart-sick; must make him a little out of sorts with himself; 'iis so different a field to a field of cut corn. inst high ground to be takens.

Boring of Ala, said he rose not to discuss inestion, but to offer a substitute, which was slavery was not a proper subject for Ecclesia I Legislation; but when he saw a disposition cause the propriety of the substitute, he withsooner cultivate turnipa than laurels. A turnip's a Nuw, laurel—even a sprig of it, must be raised in the devil's hot house, and be manured with human the devil's hot house, and be manured with human Mr. Sullens said that they were in trouble in East Tennessee, and that he hoped they would not increase the trouble in that region by any change in the Dissipline on that subject.

Dr. Smith, of Va., and that our forefathers did

Juniper Hedgehog, Cab man, then tells John

in the Discipline on that subsect.

Dr. Smith, of Va., and that our forefathers did wrong in introducing the subsect of Slavery into the Discipline, and the every other wrong thing the less said about it the better. As you are wrong in this matter, the section was a score of pious people—all but from their life in they should introduce a note stating that they did not legislate on the subsect, or that it was not a proper subsect of legislation, it would involve them in a contradiction, and make their position before the people worse than it would be without anything said on the subsect, that the "tenth section" was an element of strife, and if they undertake to mend or modify it, it will produce more and more strife.

\*\*This puzzles Juniper.\*\* He don't understand the Good of Fire—the God of Mercy—the God of Goodness—is all plain to hus understanding; but the God of Fire—the God of Fore—the God of Fire—the God of God of Fire—the thankfully say, "the field of God;" but the words stick in his throat when he thinks of a field of glory; a field soaked with blood,-a field with thousands of dead and dying creatures upon it, sent into the world by God. Yet he consoles himself-"1 am

Having thus unbuildened himself, Juniper Hedge-hog thus proceeds in his letter to his kinsman in

only an ignorant Csb man.

of which we have shring bis short regem—this fearful engine of destruction will doubtless be of great service to the Gavernment in the pressecution of any war, present or prospective; and we trust that its powers will be fully tested by a competent commission. In the experiments of Saturday, the bills were driven with much force against an iron target, at the distance of some seventy yards, the limits of the yard not permitting a wider range. Many of them were destroy flat and spread out to the size of a dollar. The inventors state that the principle may be applied to shot of any size, and with increased proportionate success—the point blank range of the engine being as great as that of any arm now in use.

Improvement of the Falls.

In the House of Acpresentatives, Mr. Heuley, April 13, 1846, or leave, introduced the following hill, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Road's and Canabs; and on May 1, 1846, it was reported back, without amendment, by Mr. Robert Smith, from the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

One or the other must utterly perish. Let the North make up their minds to become at once Washington, Schoolen Mar 22

Chuselts Assylum for the Blind, to the Corporation. Cambridge, 1846.

Our renders are aware, no doubt, of the great sachusetts still holds her proud pre-eminence in all the noble developments of modern civilization.— Admission, \$160, covering all expenses.

I he eventually released from the fearful responlifty which it has incurred. The first care is to
et the emergency brought about by the Governint; to prosecute the war with unanimity and
to, that it way be the sooner ended; yet not to
fir it to absorb all our attention, so as to forget
account which we have to settle with those
have wantonly brought it upon the country,
ere is a solemn task devolved upon us by the cirstages in which the country the proper placed;

LUTZ, of Philadelphia, have some specimens of
whose is the popular of the property of the property

eel, while revolving at a very high ning this war, but placing in his hands all the

Committee on Roads and Canals, and committee to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

A IIILL to remove obstructions to the navigation of the Palls of the Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Nizate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of War in Indian and bekes to be constructed at the canse a dam and bekes to be constructed at the canse a dam and bekes to be constructed at the canse of the United States of Interior. It is hereby, authorized and directed to canse a dam and bekes to be constructed at the canse of the United States of Interior. Sec. 2. And be if further energied, That the same of two hundred and fifty thouse and dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated for thut purpose.

Sec. 2. And be if further energied, That the same of two hundred and fifty thouse and dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated for thut purpose.

During the two battles of this 8th and 9th, Genatter; Taylor headed his troops in tha most cool and gallant manner. His escape from hurt see ms almost a miracle. He has won the hearts of his soldiers by the willingness to share with them the most immisters and in the constitution by a simple of the Constitution have been precipitate. In the amarchy which prevails in Mexico, where the forms of such representations as the base and the constitution have been precipitate. In the amarchy which is president and the president is hereby, appropriated for the passage at all times of such resident in the president is hereby, appropriated for the passage at all times of such vessels as manying at quality commenced on the Rio Grande, let us suppose a case which would show the Declaration of Wars against Mexico to be agreement as the price of the most enterprising at successful soldier, why may not Austra, universal to the president and the president is influence over officers as they are in the constitution of the passage at all times of such residual to the subject of the health of the constitution of two hundred WESTERY LAW JOURNAL.

This Journal, published in Cincinnati, edited by T. Walker, Esq., contains the trial of Forbes and Armitage, reported in full.

It is plain to all observing men, that the spirit of slavery is always consistent with itself; founded in force, it acknowledges no other law. The conflicts between the free and the slave States are daily increasing; thus far, the slave power has trainpled upon all opposition with reckless constantly the slave possible slowly hut steadly rising. There enund be slowly hut steadly rising. There enund be any compromise between liberty and despotian.—One or the other must utterly perish. Let the North make up their minds to have

One or the other must utterly perish. Let the North make up their minds to become at once slaves or freemen!

THE NEW YORK MEDICAL AND SURGIFULATION SURGIFULATION (ALL) JOURNAL).

Among other interesting matter, contains a most horrible account of the doings of Madame Restell.

A highway assussin is a "conservative," compared with this corrupter of morals and death-dealing devil!

How can any community suffer such a fiend togo unwhipt of justice. Surely, if New York will include in incontinence, it is not necessary to follow it up with murder!

If the Christian religion is so diluted there, as to lose its power under the slave-advocating ministry, it were better that the French Materialism, with its philosophical sufferance, should prevail, sooner than a prurient public sentiment, which will not sametion concubinage, nor punish its consequent atrocities!

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL, REPORT of the Translate of the Parallel Assylum for the Blind, to the Corpuration. Cambridge, 1846.

The National Fair.

Our second visit to and more intimate inspection of this gratifying exhibition has more than confirmed our first impressions, as expressed yesterday. Many additional goods have been opened and displayed, and so many packages are hourly expected that it will yet be some days before the exhibition can be completely arranged.

It is particularly gratifying to observe that the numerous visites who throug the spacious building do not parade through it as though they had been brought together from mere motives of curiosity to behold a rare and novel spectacle, but they are husily employed in examining the qualities, inquiring the prices, and other circumstances attending the various specimens of manufactures; thus enabling themselves, as American eitizens strongly incrested in the question, by ascertaining the value of the

Ansutan General's Office, \( \) Frankfort, \( Ky \), \( May 26 \), 1816. \( \) GENERAL'S OFFICE, \( \) Frankfort, \( Ky \), \( May 26 \), 1816. \( \) GENERAL ORDERS.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief having amounced to the citzens of Kentucky that the whole number of volunteers assigned to be raised in this State by the Secretary of Wur, as its quota of a requisition made on the several States in conformity with an act of Congress, approved the 13th day of May, 1816, for raising a carps of fifty thonsand Volunteers to serve for twelve months or during the war,' is now FLL1 and COMPLETE, including the Louiswille Legion, which has embarked; and the following Commandants of Companies, with their subaltern officers, having been conunissioned, to wit:

aiuned, to wit:

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY OR

MUUNTED MEN.

1st Company, Capt, W. J. Heady, ol Jefferson.
2d "Capt. A. Pennington, of Jefferson.
2d "Capt. Win. R. McKee, of Fayette,
4th "Capt. J. F. Marshall, of Woodford,
5th "Capt. J. C. Stone, of Madison,
6th "Capt. J. C. Stone, of Gallatin,
7th "Capt. J. Piele of Garlard,
7th "Capt. J. Piele of Garlard,
9th "Capt. J. S. Lillard, of Gallatin,
9th "Capt. J. Marshall, of Woodford,
10th "Capt. J. C. Mdam, of Frankhn,

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY,
t Campany, Capt. Win. H. Maxey, of Green.
Capt. Frunklin Chambers, of Frunklin.
Capt. P. B. Thompson, of Mercer.
Capt. Speed S. Fry, of Boyle.
Capt. G. W. Cutter, of Kenton.
Capt. Win. T. Willis, of Jessamine.
Capt. Win. Dougherty, of Lincoln.
Tapt. Win. M. Joyner, of Kenton.
Capt. Win. Dougherty, of Lincoln.
Capt. Willesson Turpin, of Montgomery.
Capt. George W. Kavanaugh, of Anderson.

Anjutant General's Office, Frankfort, Ky., May 28, 1816. S
GENERAL ORDERS,
The following Field appointments are made by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to the corps tteers, to wit:

For " Cavalvy or Mounted Men."

Humphrey Marshall, of the city of Louisville, to be Colonel.

Ezekiel II. Field, of Woodford county, to be Lieuiant Colonel. John P. Gaines, of Boone county, to be Major.

graphic description of these two rencontres. In addition we subjoin the official reports of General Taylor.

Headquarters Arm of Occupation, Camp of Palo Allo, Texas, May 3, 1846, Sin: I have the hours to report that I was met mear this place yesterday, on my march from Point Isabel, by the Mexican forces, and after an action of about five hours drabaged thear from herity position, and encamped upon the field. Our artiflery, consisting of two 18-pounders and two light batteries, was the arm chiefly engaged, and to the excellent manner in which it was maneuvered and served is our success mainly due.

The strength of the enemy is believed to have been about ax thousand men, with seven pieces of artiflery, and eight hundred cavalry. His loss is probably at least one hundred killed. Our strength did not exceed, all told, twenty-three hundred, while our loss was comparatively trilling—four men killed, three officers and thirty-seven men wounded, several of the latter mortally. I regret to say that Major Ringgold, 3d artiflery, and Captain Page, 4th infantry, are severely wounded. Lieutenant Luther, 2d artiflery, slightly so.

The enemy has fallen back, and it is believed has repassed that have been about a proposal and the nomination was unanimously confirmed by that bodge, "Old Rough and Roady," as he is called, will remain at the head of the army of occupation.

Appointments.

The two principal officers of the U.S. mounted regiment have been appointed by the President; it is called, will remain at the head of the army of occupation.

Appointments.

Recolved, That the Senate and want of hose thereof the army of occupation.

Increase of Officers of the U.S. mounted regiment of was an advise and consent to the following appointments in the Army of the following appointm

orward in his direction, and it is believed has the river. I have advanced parties now orward in his direction, and shall move the

thrown forward in his dicetion, and stair move in main body immediately.

In the haste of this first report, I can only say that the officers and men behaved in the most admirable manner throughout the action. I shall have the pleasure of making a more detailed report when thuse of the different commanders shall be received.

I am, sir, very respectfully.

Your obedient servant,

Z. T.YLOR,

Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., commanding.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL, U. S. army,

Washington, D. C.

The Adjutant General U. S. A., commanding. Washington, D. C.

Headquarters Advit of Occepatrox, Camp at Research de la Pulma, 3 miles from Matamoras.

10 o clock, P. M., May 9, 1846.
Sire: I have the honor to report that I marched with the main body of the army at 2 o'clock today, having previously throm forward a body of tight infantry into the farest, which covers the Metamoras road. When near the apot whete I am now eneamped, my advance discovered that a ravine crossing the road lad been occupied by the enemy with artitlery. I immediately ordered a battety of field artillery to sweep the position, flanking and sustaining it by the 3d, 4th, and 5th retirements, dealy of a commence of artillery and of musketry was kept up for some time, unit finally the enemy's batteries were cartied in succession by a squadron of dragoons and the regiments of infantry that were on the ground. He was soon diven from his position, and pursued by a squadron of dragoons, battalion of artillery, 3d infantry, and a light battery to theriver. Ur victory has been complete. Eight preces of artillery, with a great quantity of ammunition, three standards, and some one hundred prisoners have been taken; among the latter, General La Vega, and several other officers. One General is understood to have been killed. The enemy has recrossed the river, and I am sure will not again molest us on this bank.

The loss of the enemy is killed has been most severe. Ur own has been very heavy, and I deep:

The loss of the enemy is killed has been most severe. Ur own has been very heavy, and I deep:

Mary Morris, of the District of Columbia, to be second liceutenna.

Mary Morris, of the District of Columbia, to be second liceutenna.

Mary Morris, of the District of Columbia, to be second liceutenna.

Licevellen Jones, of New York, to be first liceutennat.

Andrew J. Lindsay, of Mississippi, to be first liceutennat.

Thomas Claihorne, Jr., of Tennessee, to be second liceutennat.

Thomas Claihorne, Jr., of Tennessee, to be second liceutennat.

Thomas Davi

Murry Morris, of the District of Columbia, to be second licutenant.

The loss of the enemy in killed has been most evere. Dur own has been very heavy, and I deep-vice to report that Licut, Inge, 2d dragoons, sizeut. Cochrane, 4th infantry, and Licut. Chad-ourne, 8th infantry, were killed on the field—Licut. Lol. Payne, 4th artillery, Licut. Col. McIntosh, iscut. Dobbins, 3d infantry, Capt, Hoos, and Licut. Nawler, 5th infantry, and Capt. Montgomery, Licuts, Sates, Selden, McClay, Borbank, and Joudon, 8th infantry, were wounded. The extent of our loss in alled and wounded in not ascertained, and is recreed for a projec detailed report.

Murry Morris, of the District of Columbia, to be second licutemant.

Julewellen Kague, of Ohio, to be second licutemant.

Julian May, of the District of Columbia, to be second licutemant.

Julian May, of the District of Columbia, to be second licutemant.

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Julian May, of the District of Columbia, to be second licutemant.

Julian May, of the District of Columbia, to be second licutemant. served for a more detailed report.

AHMY AND ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The states.

Kentucky has met the requisition made upon her by the Government, and ten thousand more men would have volunteered if they could. Below will be found the names of the companies accepted and the officers elected.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Frankform, May 26, 1846.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief to the Militia of Kentucky.

I have, tooday, to announce to the Militia of Kentucky, that a sufficient number of Volunteer Companies have been reported to me and accepted, to fill the late requisition of the War Department. To those Volunteers whose services have been officed as well those which have been accepted—I tender the hanks of the country. They have nobly sustained the high character of the State for zeal and patriotism—more than sufficient for any emergency.

WM. OWSLEY.

And Thank General's Office, Frankfort, Ky, May 26, 1846.

GENERAL DRDERS.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief having

Headquarters Army of Occupation,

J'oint Isabel, (Texas.) May 12, 1816.

Sir:—I am making a hasty visit to this place for the purpose of having an interview with Commoduce Councer, whose squadron is now at anchor oil the harbor, and arranging with him a combuned movement up the river. I avail myself of the brief time at my command to report that the main body of the army is now occupying its former position opposite Matamoras. The Mexican torces are almost disorganized, and I shall lose no time in investing Matamoras, and opening the navigation of the river. I regret to report that Major Ringgold died the morning of the 11th inst., of the severe wounds received in the action of Palo Mto. With the exception of Capt. Page, whose wound is dangerous, the other officers are doing well. In my report of the second engagement, I accidentally ounted the name of Lieut, Dobbins, 3d infantry, among the officers anglethy wounded, and desire that the omission may be supplied in the deapatch itself. I am under the painful necessity of reporting that Lieut, Blake, topographical engineer, after rendering distinguished service in my staff during the affair of the 8th inst, accidentally shot himself with a pistol on the following day, and expired hefore night.

It has been quite impossible as yet to furnish detailed reports of our engagements with the enemy, or even accurate returns of the killed and wounded. Our loss is not far from 3 officers and 40 men killed, and 13 officers and 100 men wounded; while that of the enemy has in all probability exceeded 300 killed; more than 200 have been buried by us on the two fields of battle.

I have exchanged a sufficient number of prisonera to recover the command of Captan Thornton. The wounded prisoners have been sent to Matamoras—the wounded officers are on their pariole.—General la Vega and a few other officers have been sent to Maj. General daines, I am not conversant with the usages of war in such eases, and been that the other officers have been sent to Maj. General such previous dev

Mexican officers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLAIR,
Bt. Brig, Gen. U. S. A., com'dg.
The Adjutant General of the Amy,
Washington, D. C.

MANNER OF TRAKER OF TRAKER OF TRAKER OF SALESHOP TRAK

Ezekiel II. Field, of Woodford county, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

For "Infantry or Riffemen."

William R. McKee, of the city of Lexington, to be Colonel.

Itenry Clay, Jr. of the city of Louisville, Lieutenant Colonel.

Lay II. Fry. of Boyle county, to be Major.

The Governor and Commander-in-Cluet of the State of Kennucky orders that the corps of volunteers, both of Cavalry and Infantry, which have been accepted and commissioned for the service of the United States, shall rendezvous at the city of Louisville, by companies, on Monday, the sth day of June next, preparatory to being mustered into the service of the United States,

Commandants of companies are charged with the execution of this order and of proceeding to the place designated for trendezvous, by such route and mode of transportation as they shall respectively deem most expeditious and confortable to the soldiery.

The companies will furnish their own subsistence forage, and transportation to the place of general rendezvous, when it will then be furnished by the United States, or by the State of Kentucky. Each officer and soldier is entitled to compensation for taxvelling to the place of residence.

Inspection and mosters into the service will commence on Tuesday, the 9th day of June, and continue until completed.

By order,

P. DUDLEY, Adj't General.

Missouri, Louisiana, Alahama, Tennessee, and Mississappi, have, in like manner, furnished their quota.

The Instites.

Wo gave in our last an account of the hattles of the 8th and 9th with the Mexicans, and on the first page of this week's impression will be found a graphic description of these two tencontres. In addition we subjoin the official reports of General.

The President, on the 26th, nominated Gen.

The President, on the 26th, nominated Gen.

The Reward.

The Reward of the August Washington. The August of the Colon Manner of the Sandard States and Wanter of Sandard States.

The Reveal of the August of Col. Desha's Mobile Volunteer of the United States, and two companies are the Rio Grands Ab

places as will be specified when their services are called for.

Very respectfully, your ob't, serv't, William II. Loring, of Florida, to be captain. Winslow F. Sanderson, of Olno, to be captain. Henry C. Pope, of Kentucky, to be captain. George B. Crittenden, of Kentucky, to be captain.

George B. Crittenden, of Kentucky, to be captain.

letter published in the New York Journal of Commerce, says:

An invasion from different points, at the same time, the forces all aiming at the city of Mexico, and presented her this elegant specimen of the fine att, which was most courteously accepted. Nothing

Grande at the }
resido,
i Juan de Nava
i Pernando
i Juan de Muta

Castano Ranche of Bajan Tank of San Felipo Ranche and Acelo Mess n V lage Capcilanillo Saltitio

Organization of Volunteer Corpa for the U. S. Service.

With a view of obtaining the requisite information as to the government of the volunteer corps now organizing under the lste Act of Congress, a letter was written a few days ago by Major General Stalart to Washington, making all needful impurities on the anabject. The reply of the Secretary of War is annexed. It appears to contain every direction, and, if extensively circulated, will awa a vast deal of trouble to all parties interested. It will be observed by the accompanying memorandum that no provision is made for a company of Artillery:

War Derent views, 2

May 191816, Sinc.—In reply to the inquiries contained in the state of the control of the news thus morning, continuing the reports of our brillant victories, altered, and the algos on the Hotels were displayed. Dur successes give almost niveral satisfaction. The feeding is, that the more deals are easily to see leady to the leady to see lead

War Department,

Nam 19, 1816.

Stn:—In reply to the inquires contained in the routed of the control of the inquires contained in the routed and in other companies, submitted by you to this Department, I have the hourt to inform you that the rule adopted, it to call for solutivers that are required from any particular Sizte, through the Governor. This is an act of respect to the Executive of the State, due as well to his postion, as to his generally superior knowledge of the character and efficiency of the volunteers throughout the State, the sections from which it is most adviable to take them, and which of them can, with the greatest facility and least expense, he embodied for the service for which they may be required. Circumstances may, however, occur to render it expelient to accept offers of service direct, without the intervention of the Governor, when an application to him might cause delay. Applications of companies, regiments, &c. to enter the service may therefore be made direct to this Department.

The law, a copy of which is enclosed, provides that the officers of volunteers shall be appromised by the State laws; and the accompanying memorandum shows the nomber of officers, into commissioned officers and privates, and the accompanying memorandum shows the nomber of officers, into companies and regiments, so the companies would extract the days before the Tooga said extracted. A few days before the Tooga said the greatest excitement prescribed by the State laws; and the accompanying memorandum shows the nomber of officers, into companies and regiments.

Berry, C. Paper, G. Permy, via be explained.

Berry, C. Paper, G. Pe

e occasion, "when I come to Hoston next suner?"

I do not know, unless I feel of you," said Lau, and her left hand was passed rapidly, but disminately, over the head and face of the lady,
t length the finger touched a breast-pin, the
antre of which was covered with smoonh glassThat," Laura said, "felt as delicate as the
manmery at the Mint," and she stopped a moment
impute how so much money was preserved in
first there.

By tron doors, and by watchmen."

"More than one !" asked Laura.

"More than one !" asked Laura.

"Yes, two, who watch 'turn and turn."

"Yes, two, who watch 'turn and turn."

the surface of the letters of words could have been so rapidly signed upon the finiters of each other.

Combinations of ideas, and enrious ones, too, had a place in Laura's mind, and she had as nuch to laugh at in her conversation as most other.

No are surfaced in the conversation as most other than the conversation as most other.

So are surfaced in the conversation as most other many contact errors into which the country had fallen by relying upon Mr. Greenhow's book. He should now go into the main question, in a proper settlement of the Uregon question page that the conversation is now go into the main question, in a proper settlement of the Uregon question page that the conversation is not properly as the conversation as most other than the conversation in the conversation in the conversation is now the conversation in the conversation in the conversation is now the conversation in the conversation is now the conversation in the conversation in the conversation is now the conversation in the conversation in the conversation is now the conversation in the conversation in the conversation is now the conversation in the conversation in the conversation is now the conversation in the conversation in the conversation is now the conversation in the conversation in the conversation is now the conversation in the conversation in the conversation is now the conversation in the conversation in the conversation is now the conversation in the conversation in the conversation is now the conversation in the co

then inquired whether all the machinery was cember next. Mr. W, said he saw no reason for made in this country, how much the building and passing these bills at the present session of Conmachinery cost, and then, when commenting on grass. He believed the public interest would not its heauty, suddenly exclaimed "I wish Oliver could suffer from this postponement. There was local authorities there already with a local Government,

ients. 54° 40′ Mr. Benton made rks. There was, he said, no

without a quorum.

Westington, May 23, 1846.

The Senate was not re seesaon to-day.

House.

Mr. Reid, of N. C., moved to reconsider the voiceby whell the Hause on yesterday agreed to the amend and reported by the Committee on Naval Alfair, to the ball from the Senate "to repeat the part of the Area making appropriation for the Area was view for the year ending 2004 June, 1846." and asked that the question be taken on Monday, while was agreed to.

Mr. Havslein, from the Committee on Military Maisr, repeated without amendment the bill from the Senate payable of the Area and three additional Paymes ters of the Army. where the control of the private bills reported from the consideration of the private bills reported from the consideration of the private bills reported from the constitute of the Whole, and then go into an unsee of the Whole on the private calendar. Mr. Harakson moved to go into Consultate of the Union, and take up be bill relative to adultioned Paymasters in the ray, which had just be in referred to it. The Speaker was about to put the question on a Daniel's motion, when

2 louis. North Carolina-total 2480.

NEW YORK CATPLE MARKET—May 29,
At market USI heef cartle (050 Southern) 130 Cows and
Calves; 400 Sheep and 690 Lounis
Pair 28 – 697 Cattle—Since our last report there has been
a very steady and selve demand, mid holders, towards sho
close of the week, obtained upon the improvement noticed
last week as still faither advance of fully 25 cents per cwy,
on all qualities, conformally to which, we now mobile

over.

Cover and Calves—The supposes has week were larger mid of a better quality than usual. All sold at preces ranging according to quality from \$44 00 to 30 00 and 35 00 Sheep and Lambs.—All ut market tickes at ratics showing a small improvement. We quote \$1.50 to 3 00 at the extremes of the market. No sales of extra—would commund 1 00.

S mir.—Reintled at 3f a 4 ets. gross wee his Hav and Strate.—Hay has declined, and sales are now making at \$1.00 S for loose. Straw sells at \$2.50 per cwt.

PRINTING,

PROKS & OFFICE TRUE, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
Walnut Sireet, a few doors north of the Massone Unit,
Che until, are prepared to exemic with massone Unit,
Che until, are prepared to exemic with neutross and
despatch, every variety of Petin og sorth as Books. Perioticals, Famphiets, Creulars, Cerla, Il lis of Czchange,
Blils, Promosory Vales, Magnitimes 'Blauck, Deeds and
Bonds, Checks and Recopts Mortrages, Protests, Issurnece Policies, Bill Heads, But Typ, Ball Teckins, Dray
Tickets, Posters, &c. &c.
They have in operation a Yankee Card Press, which
we leanable them by and all as a fourt totics. Work excuted in the line epic. Bed

DOMESTIC MARKET.

Mr. Daniel's mot on prevailed, and the rest of e sussion was devoted to private business. At an early hour the House ad ourned.

COMMERCIAL. Review of the Murket

issue from the pot, water, holling hot, is then to be ponred on sufficient for 8 breakfast rups, in the proportion of one third coffee to two thirds milk. The coffee heing bot, the bothing white. The coffee being bot, the bothing water turned upon it, the bothing is sufficient, while held in the hand, to extract all the fine properties, without carrying off the aroma. A cap is then poured out, and returned to the pot, to allow it to settle, which will be in two or three minutes. The coffee will be perfectly clear, and is used with boiled milk. As a substitute for isingless I, will suggest clear feet. tute for isinglass, I will suggest clean fish skin (a piece as large as a shilling,) to be used in the same way.—Sclected.

POSETION

A made from a tenter comme be only and the comme of the comm

The New York Gazette contains some zeal which will not rest while any son o

a family of brothers.—La Mennais.

The Pacux of Egypt, being informed that the physicians of this country, charged to five their services according to the number of visits, inquired "if the patients ever got well."—Exchange.

In a proper arrangement of things, physicians would be employed by society, and would be paid in proportion to the number of people in good health, and not in proportion to the number of the sick. What an absurdity to make it for the interest of a class that the rest of the community should suffer from disease, and should be kept sick as long as possible! If the salaries of physicians were stopped in the ratio of the illness in the society in which they lived, we fancy that disease would be cured much more promptly and prevented to a much greater extent than they are at present.

What a happy lot is that of the Russian nobles! They live like kings or denugods. A noble retired to his estate with a

What a happy for its that of the Russian holds ! They live like kings or demirgous. A noble returnal to his estate with a handsome with, at the head of some thouseands of peasants, with large revenues, and the state with a handsome with, at the head of some thouseands of peasants, with large revenues, and the state with a handsome with the peasants when the state is a month of the peasants when the state is a month of the peasants when the peasants when the peasants had a month of the peasants when the peasants when the peasants when the peasants when the peasants in the down and the peasants when t

of the human body. An Indian goes on footnearly as far in a day, for a long journey, as an enfectbed White does on his horse; and he will tire the best horses. A little walk of an half hour in the morning when you first rise, is advisable. It shakes off sleep, and produces other good effects in the animal economy.

Enferance Labor, master of itself, will become master of the world; for Labor is the action of Humanity, accomplishing the work which the Creator has given it in charge. Working Men, take courage then; be not wanting to your selves, and God will not be wanting to your condition, whence other and greater ameliorations will spring, and from these yet others, making and from these yet others, making and from these yet others, and regenerated, shall be like a field whose harves its peacefully gathered and shared by a family of brothers.—La Minnais.

The Parny of Egypt, themy informed that the physicians of this country, charged for their services according to the mumber of visits, inquired "if the patients every got well."—Exchange.

In a proper arrangement of things, physicians and the color has speacefully gathered and shared by a family of brothers.—La Minnais.

AGRICULTEUD AL

Soys. We confess a prejudice against this letting out of thecks in a tree's clothies. We do not say that there may not be eases of these and thout the mixted up with Spanish-rown mixed together produces and season think of slitting out of thecks in a tree's clothies. We do not say that there may not be eases of sleeps, and to the tothe with the makes a vellow. Lamp-black and should as soon think of slitting out of thecks in a tree's clothes. We do not say that there may not be eases of the season white, first season think of slitting out of thecks in a tree's clothes. We do not say that there may not be eases of the season makes a color, very suitable for the outside of buildings. Yellow os slash the bark of sound and healthy trees. Bark-bound! What is that? Does the inside of a tree gows slash the bark just as tight as it woul

# AGRICULTURAL

A late number of the Farmers' Cabinet contains a highly interesting article from the pen of James Gowen, Esq., io relation to Improved Farming. After replying at length to some remarks by another correspondent, Mr. Gowen gives the following as the result of last season's operations on a farm of 10tt acces, assuming the yearly wages at \$1,000.

1600 do. corn. 60
500 do. putstoes, 75
1600 do putstoes, 75
1600 do carrots, 40
600 do. surger pears, 40
1501 do firm bs. 122
15 boys shughtered, we glong 45 C. at
85 per C. Cattle, raskes and pugs, sold.
Actual salesof milk and butter, over

when they do entertain. This frank with the worst or it, for one coase quesse of the label two practice to influe. When a stranger looks quesse of the label the worst or it, for one coase quesse of the label to th

a thing just because it does no harm?

"But when a tree is growing too fast, does it not need it?" Yes, if it can he shown that the bark, alburnum, &c., do not increase alike. That excitement which increases the growth of one part of the tree will, as a general fact, increase the growth of every other. In respect to the fruit and seed, doubtless particular manures will develope special properties. But is there evidence that such a thing takes place in respect to the various tissues of the wood, bark, &c.?

"But if a tree be sluggish and bound.

bark, &c.?

But if a tree be sluggish and bound, will it not help it?" Whatever excites a more vigorous circulation will be of advantage. Whether any supposed advantage from the knife arises in this way, we do not know. But a good scraping, or seouring off of the whole body with sand, and then a pungent alkaliane wash (soft soap diluted with urine) would, we think, be better for bark-bound trees than the whole tribe of sliss; vertical, borizontal, zigzay or waved.

WISTARS BARSAN OF WILD CHERY, WISTARS BARSAN OF WILD CHERY, The great American regula for large Complains and all sets of the start of the second se for bark-bound trees than the whole tribe of slits; vertical, horizontal, zigzag or waved. But we should be glad to hear both the facts and reasonings on which the practice is founded, from some one who has implicit faith in its virtues.—Hestern Farmer and Gardener.

Gardener.

The wages of the laborers in England are higher in the north, decreasing towards the south, until they fall to seven shiftings per week. Their writers on statistics fix the average amount throughout the realm, at eight-and-six-pence, of which one-and-one-pence is weekly paid for cottage-rent, leaving only a shifting a day for the maintainance, clothing, fuel and education of an entire family. Their destitution is, therefore, no matter of surprise; far with that sum, it is impossible they could subsist without the charities provided by the eare and bounty of the tuch.

The appearance of a stranger, and the nature of his visit, brought me to the acquaintance of the farmers who rent the lambs of the proprietors, and employ laborers to cultivate them. They hold the middle rank in society, between the lordly great, and the humbly poor. They received me with great kindness in their houses, which are better supplied with conveniences, but not as many of the luxuries of life, as are found in a log-cabin in Kentucky.

On their tables was usually a joint of

On their tables was usually a joint of On their tables was usually a post-mutton or swine's flesh, sometimes a fowl, potatoes or cabbage, followed by hread and cheese, accompanied throughout with large potations of beer, and, on one occasion, with gooseherry wine. Their education

potations of beer, and, on one occasion, with gouseherry wine. Their education seemed limited to the history of their own Kings, and the reading of papers, which they obtain at second hand.

At the return of the season, the struggle is so great among the farmers to obtain lambs, that the price of rent is enhanced beyond their ability to pay. One of them told me there were forty-two competitors for those he cultivated; that the proprietors oppressed the farmers, who, in turn, drove the laborers to the verge of starvation, and to America, if they could pay their passage across the Atlantie.

All the lands in England are owned by 33,000 persoos.—Judgs Carleton's Leiters from England.

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